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Amendments to the Specification

Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 15 and 16, in the following manner:

The conveyance belt 21 is an endless belt (originally formed as an endless belt or may be formed by connecting opposite ends of a belt), which is engaged with a conveyance roller 27 and a tension roller 28 so as to be rotated in a belt conveyance direction in FIG. 2 (sub-scanning direction) by the conveyance roller [[21]] 27 being rotated by a sub-scanning motor 31 via a timing belt 32 and a timing roller 33. It should be noted that a guide member 29 is arranged in correspondence with an image forming area by the recording head on the reverse side of the conveyance belt 21.

Please amend the paragraph at page 17, lines 12-24 in the following manner:

The charge roller 26 is brought into contact with the insulating layer 21A forming a front layer of the conveyance roller 21 (in a case of the multi-layered belt) and is rotated by the movement of the conveyance belt 21 so as to apply a pressing force to opposite ends of the shaft. The charge roller 26 is formed by a conductive member having a volume resistivity of  $10^6$  to  $10^9$   $[\Omega/\square]$  Ωcm. For example, positive and negative AC bias (high voltage) of 2 kV is applied from an AC bias supply part (high-voltage power source) 114 to the charge roller 26 as mentioned later. Although the AC bias can be a sinusoidal wave or a triangular wave, a square wave is more preferable.

Please amend the paragraph at page 19, lines 2-13, in the following manner:

Further, an expansion tray 70 can be attached to the bottom the image forming apparatus as shown in FIG. 1. The expansion tray 70 comprises, similar to the paper supply tray 10, a press plate (paper placement plate) 71 on which recording papers 12 are placed, a paper supply roller 73 and a separation pad [[74]] 72. When supplying recording papers from the expansion tray 10, the recording papers are fed one by one by the paper supply roller 73 and the separation pad [[74]] 72, and, then, the recording papers are fed by conveyance

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rollers 75 and 76 to a position between the counter roller 22 and the conveyance belt 21 from under the apparatus body.

Please amend the paragraph at page 23, lines 8-17, in the following manner:

The CPU 101 reads and analyzes the print data stored in a receiver buffer included in the I/F 106, and causes the ASIC 105 to rearrange the data and, then, transfers the image data to the head drive control part 107. It should be noted that although the image data is developed to bit map by the printer drive driver 91 and transferred to the apparatus, the conversion of the image data to the bit map data may be performed according to, for example, font data stored in the ROM 102.

Please amend the paragraph at page 24, lines 6-18, in the following manner:

The head driver [[107]] 108 comprises: a shift register which inputs the clock signal and the serial data, which is serial data, sent from the head drive control part 107; a latch circuit which latches a register value of the shift register by a latch signal from the head drive control part 107; a level conversion circuit (level shifter) which carries out level change of the output value of the latch circuit; and an analog switch array (switch means) which is turned on and off by the level shifter. The head driver 107 selectively applies a desired drive waveform contained in the drive waveform to the recording head 7 by controlling on/off of the analog switch array.

Please amend the paragraph at page 25, lines 6-18, in the following manner:

A descriptive description will be give, with reference to FIG. 6, of a part relating to a charge control to the conveyance belt 21 in the image forming apparatus. FIG. 6 is an illustration of the part relating to the charge control. As mentioned above, an amount of rotation is detected by the encoder 36 provided at the end of the conveyance roller 27 which drives the conveyance belt 21 so that the sub-scanning motor 31 is controlled by the control part and the above-mentioned sub-scanning motor drive part 113 and the output of the AC bias

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supply part 114, which applies a high-voltage (AC bias) to the charge roller 26 in accordance with the detected amount of rotation.